



# XML Technologies

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# Objectives

- At the end of this module you should have a good understanding of:
  - The benefits of XML
  - The core rules and structure of XML
  - Approaches to using XML
  - Related standards:
    - XML Schema
    - XML Namespaces
    - XSL Transformation


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# History of XML

- Derived from SGML1 which emerged in the late 80s from digital media
- W3C took on SGML in 1995, XML started in 1996
- 11 member working group
- Recommendation in early 1998

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1. SGML was meant to stand for Standard Generalized Markup Language, but commonly known to be the initials of the slide creators



# XML is a tree structure



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# XML structure

- A tree
- `<elements>`  
`<break>`up the character data`</break>`  
`<and>`provide structure`</and>`  
`</elements>`
- Human and computer readable
- Widely used

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# XML Syntax part 1

```
<element @attribute="string">  
    element content  
</element>
```

## Example:

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<person gender="m">  
    <first-name>Paul</first-name>  
    <last-name>Fremantle</last-name>  
    <empty/>  
    <empty></empty>  
</person>
```

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# XML pros and cons

## Pros

- Human and machine readable
- Represents almost all data structures
- Self-documenting
- Strict syntax makes easy to parse
- Platform independent

## Cons

- Verbosity
- Parsing can be complex and slow due to nesting and checking
- Origins in SGML make some aspects complex
  - Whitespace, ordering
- Mapping to Objects has never been simple

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# Well-formedness

<xml>

<elements>

<must>not overlap

</elements>

</must>

And must be closed

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# Well-formedness 2

```
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>  
<document>element</document>  
<must>be just one</must>
```

Cannot have two root elements in an XML file

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# Well-formedness

- One and only one root element
- Non-empty elements have both a start-tag and an end-tag.
- All attribute values are quoted, either single (') or double (") quotes (and they match)
- Tags may be nested but must not overlap.
- The document complies to its character set definition. UTF-8 is the default.

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# XML Validity

- Validity is different from WF
- WF is a syntactic check
  - You can validate any XML without knowing what “dialect”
- Validity means does this XML match a given dialect or Schema

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# XML Schema

- A schema is a way of defining a specific structure or dialect of XML
- Like a class and object
  - an XML document is said to be an instance of a schema
- The old model was DTD (Document Type Definition)
  - Uses custom (non-XML!) syntax
  - Very limited
- XML Schema (XSD) is the most adopted model from the W3C

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# An example schema

<schema>

<element name="country" type="Country"/>

<complexType name="Country">

<sequence>

<element name="name" type="xs:string"/>

<element name="population" type="xs:int"/>

</sequence>

</complexType>

</schema>

<country>

<name>France</name>

<population>59700000</population>

</country>

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# Schema + XML

- XML begins to look like a meta-language:
  - Lots of real XML languages can be clearly defined
  - Share a common parsing model and tools
  - Can be mixed together
    - My Order XML can include your Shipping XML

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# XML Namespaces

- XML is often mixed from two different sources  
For example we will see later how SOAP includes XMLs from several sources
- In order to avoid name clashes, elements and attributes can be:  
“namespace qualified”

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# XML Namespaces

```
<my:Name  
  xmlns:my="http://wso2.com/names">  
  <other:Name  
    xmlns="http://w3.org/names">  
  </other:Name>  
</my:Name>
```

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# XML Infoset

- The term “infoset” refers to the underlying data in an XML document
  - An abstract concept
  - The same data
  - Without `<@>`
- Important concept:
  - How a programmer might think of XML
  - The basis of other “serializations”
    - E.g. Binary XML

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# Parsing XML

- Because of the built-in structure its easy to build code that can read XML
- Main parser approaches:
  - DOM – Document Object Model
  - SAX – Simple API for XML
  - Pull parsers – like StAX in Java
  - Mixed – Tree+Pull for example
- Commonly available free on almost any platform

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# DOM

- Pros
  - A programmable tree view
  - Widely available
  - JavaScript as well as C, Java, etc
    - Browsers
- Cons
  - Parses complete tree
  - Heavy on memory, slow
  - Slightly complex code

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# SAX

- Pros
  - Much faster than DOM
  - Works with constant memory
- Cons
  - Must parse the whole tree once you start
  - Even more complex programming model than DOM!

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# Pull parsers

- Pros
  - Very fast
  - Constant memory
  - Allows partial parsing, just-in-time
- Cons
  - Code style is very XML centric not data centric

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# Mixed model

- AXIOM is an example – an Open Source package in Java and C from Apache
- Pros
  - Fast as any tree parser
  - Uses Pull parser under the covers
    - Only parses as needed
    - Can parse only part of the document
  - Data centric programming model
- Cons
  - None really

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# Data Binding

- Another approach with XML is to abstract from parsing
- Data Binding allows XML to be read and written into and from objects or data structures
  - Data Binding has been the cause of many problems because of differences in the core model
  - Toolkits have steadily improved
    - Toolkits include Castor, XMLBeans, JAXB and others

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# Example of DataBinding

```
<person>  
  <name>Paul</name>  
</person>
```

```
public class Person {  
  private String name;  
  public String getName();  
  public void setName(String name);  
}
```

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# Displaying XML

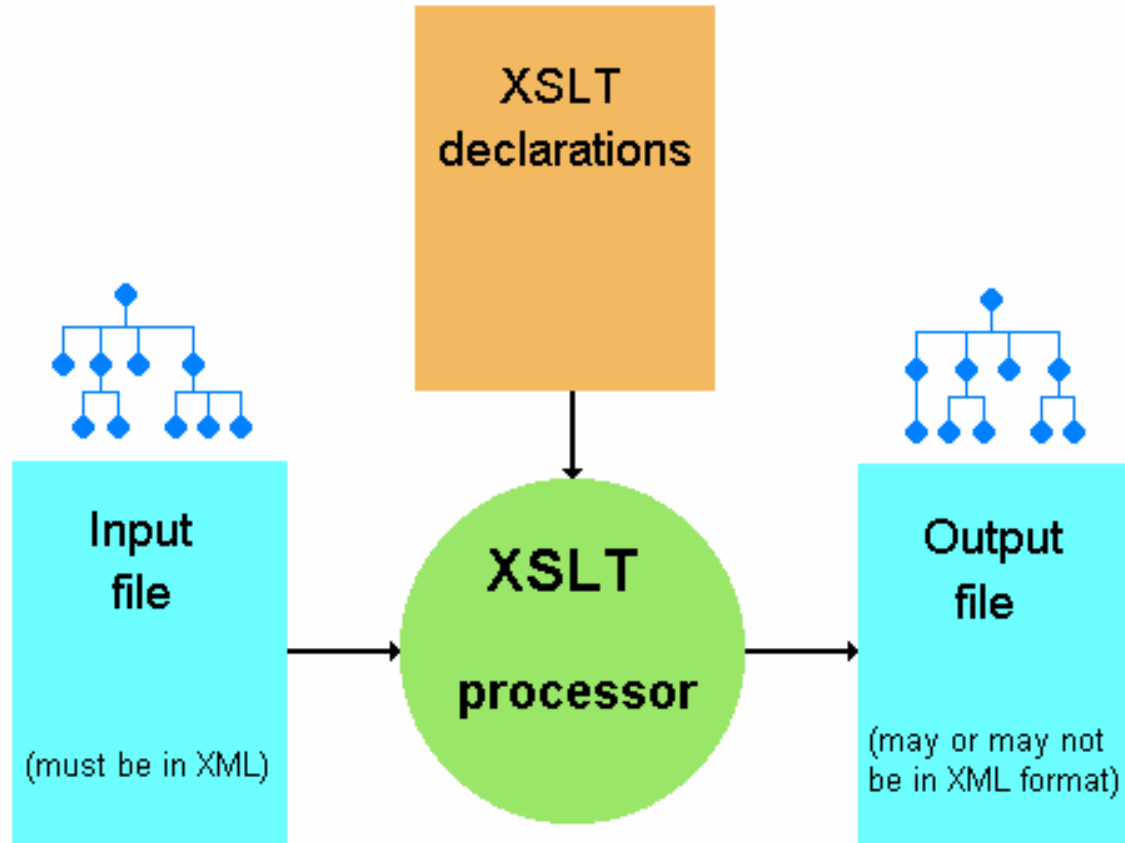
- XML data can be displayed using a Stylesheet
  - CSS (Cascading Style Sheets)

```
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/css" href="myStyleSheet.css"?>
```
  - XSLT – eXtensible Stylesheet Language

```
<?xml-stylesheet type="text/xsl" href="myTransform.xslt"?>
```

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# XSL Transformations



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# XSL example

```
<xsl:stylesheet>
  <xsl:output method="xml" indent="yes"/>
  <xsl:template match="/">
    <transform>
      <xsl:apply-templates/>
    </transform>
  </xsl:template>
  <xsl:template match="person">
    <record>
      <username>
        <xsl:value-of select="@username"/>
      </username>
      <name>
        <xsl:value-of select="name"/>
      </name>
    </record>
  </xsl:template>
</xsl:stylesheet>
```

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# XPath



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# XPath

- How to find leafs or branches in the tree
- Example:
- `<bookstore>`
- `<book category="CHILDREN">`
- `<title lang="en">Harry Potter</title>`
- `<author>J K. Rowling</author>`
- `<year>2005</year>`
- `<price>29.99</price>`
- `</book>`
- `</bookstore>`

`//bookstore/book[0]`

`/bookstore/book[price>25]/title`



# Summary

- You should now have a broad understanding of XML technologies
  - High level view of how to use XML
  - The benefits and issues involved

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# Resources

- <http://www.w3.org/TR/xml>
- <http://www.w3.org/XML/Schema>
- <http://www.w3.org/DOM/>
- <http://www.w3.org/TR/xpath>
- <http://www.w3.org/Style/XSL/>

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